

The Sun Herald.

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NO. 15

WASHINGTON AND ARLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Chartered by Act of Congress February 28, 1891.)

OFFICE: Room 68, Corcoran Building.

This charter is one of the most valuable street railway franchises granted by Congress for some years, and the road, when completed, will give direct communication between the city of Washington and Arlington.

THE ROUTE.

The line of route as prescribed by the charter is: "Beginning on Sixth street near B north-west; along B street and Virginia avenue northwest to Twenty-sixth street; along Twenty-sixth street to M street; along M street and Canal Road to a point on the Potomac River at or near the point known as the 'Three Sisters,' where the said company is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Potomac River on such plans as the Secretary of War may approve; and from thence by, on, and over such lines as may be selected by the said company, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to the northwest entrance of the Arlington Cemetery." The road from the Sixth-street depot to a point near the "Three Sisters" will be a double-track road.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The par value of the shares is \$100. The capital of this company is limited by the act of Congress to three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), one-half of which (\$150,000) is now being offered for sale at the office of the company, Room 68, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C. A large portion of this stock has already been subscribed.

THE STOCK AS AN INVESTMENT.

This company has every reason to believe that the stock which it is now placing on the market will be one of the best and most substantial investments possible to make. For some years street railway properties in Washington have been, and are now, the securest investments. A larger percentage of the people of Washington than in any other city in the United States ride in street-cars.

Not only will the travel over this road be extensive from the time of its completion, but it will increase rapidly on the opposite side of the river is developed from being brought within street-car travel of Washington. It is well known that the Virginia side opposite the northwestern portion of the city is one of the most beautiful surroundings of Washington and only requires rapid-transit facilities.

The road to Arlington along this line after leaving Georgetown presents some of the most picturesque scenery of the Potomac and passes over the Virginia hills, overlooking the entire city of Washington.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The stock can be subscribed for under the following terms, as required by the charter: "Ten per centum at the time of subscribing and the balance at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors of said company may require."

Future calls on the stock will be made by the directors of this company as the work may demand, and no calls will be made closer than thirty days a part.

TO CONNECT TWO DEPOTS.

This road later on will be the connecting link between two large railroad depots, one being the Baltimore and Potomac and the other will shortly be built in Georgetown for the Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio roads.

These two last-named roads are pushing their lines into Washington. Their terminus is near the line of the Washington and Arlington Railway. All passengers coming into Washington over these two railroad lines must take these cars to reach the business centre of the city in the quickest time and by the most convenient route. The Washington and Arlington Road will therefore not only receive the benefits of the traffic between these two depots, but its cars will be a standing notice to all visitors to the National Capital that Arlington is within easy reach by street-car travel.

This company will also construct a bridge across the Potomac River near the "Three Sisters" to carry its cars across the river to Arlington, and the bridge will be such a structure as to allow the cars to run over it at a rapid speed and not be detained on their trips. The cars that will leave Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue will go through to Arlington without change. The preliminary work on this road will begin at an early date and will be pushed to rapid completion.

Street railway properties in Washington pay larger dividends and make a surer investment than any other class of securities here, and the lines of this company will occupy one of the best paying routes in the city. The line of this road covers a portion of the city entirely without street-car facilities, and, exclusive of the regular travel over the route, it is a fact that this road will open up one of the most beautiful excursion routes from the city.

A. A. HONEY - SECRETARY.

THE FENCIBLES.

A Merry Party Accompanies the Prize-Winners to Marshall Hall.

The prize-winners of the National Guard gave an enjoyable excursion to Marshall Hall Wednesday evening. Conclusive evidence of the popularity of the Fencibles was shown by the hundreds of guests who enjoyed the ride down the river and the pleasures afforded by the well-arranged programme at the Hall. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Fred Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wardwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kondrup, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roman, Miss Bessie Rock, the Misses Draine, Ida Tomlinson, the Misses Rice, Miss Byrne, Mamie Cox, Daisy Hart, Lillie Cavanaugh, Maud Duvall, Miss Hanna and Miss Feiler, of Chicago; Miss Sietz, Miss Mamie Ryan, Miss Katie Garrett, Miss Moller, Miss Holden, Katie Greene, Daisy Charlton, Lieutenant J. W. Anderson, E. P. Harrington, M. J. Quinn, Will Way, C. W. Brooks, Will Gittinger, Captain Dalley, C. E. Berry, H. C. Berghelmer, J. A. Murray, Frank X. Daley, George Sietz, Jr., Dr. J. Wilson Davis, Clarence Baker, Frank Baxter, John Simms, William Willis, George Tichnor, Olen Scott, James McCalmont, Scott Emery, Will Barry, George Gray, Dave Frott, H. R. Frost, W. P. Cole, Joe Stella, Felix Mahoney, Frank Baxter, Will Parks, Ed Marshall, the Fencibles en masse, and many others.

Immaculate Conception Closing.

Among the most pleasant features of the closing of the schools was the distribution of the premiums of the Immaculate Conception School. The graduates were four in number, being Fannie May Shreve, Miss Mary A. Forsyth, Miss M. Regina McGarry, and Miss Lizzie M. Carpenter. The first two of them, however, were the only ones of the graduates who took an active part in the programme. They played a piano duet which showed their skill and ability and drew forth enthusiastic applause. Miss Shreve also played a piano solo, "Grande Polonaise Herivique," in which she exhibited a wonderful power of expression and a delicateness of touch that was most efficient. Miss Shreve is also skilled in oil painting, pastels, and crayon works. Her pictures and drawings excited much admiration. She received many medals and diplomas in each branch of her studies.

Taken to Cambridge for Intermittent.

Lawyer E. M. Hewlett left yesterday afternoon for Cambridge, Mass., with the remains of his brother, Paul M. Hewlett, who died suddenly on Thursday. Mr. Hewlett had been living abroad for many years. He was an actor by profession, having acted in the theatres of Boston and in London. His father was the professor of physical training in Harvard College for over twenty years. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. The wife, a highly intelligent and refined English lady, has made many friends since she has been here.

DEVASTATION IN IOWA.

Cattle Killed, Buildings Burned and Crops Ruined by Terrible Storms.

HOLSTEIN, IOWA, June 27.—Lightning and hail did immense damage yesterday to crops and cattle over an area three miles long and ten wide near here. At Cushon and Correctionville the houses were flooded and two children drowned. At Correctionville lightning struck and killed Chris Kinne. No trains have arrived here since Tuesday evening. To add to the terror of the people two gasoline explosions occurred yesterday. The scene is one of desolation and ruin. Hogs, cattle and horses in large numbers are floating down the river.

A Colored Rough Shot by an Officer.

Charles Meredith, one of the most notorious colored roughs of this city, was carried to Providence Hospital last night suffering from a broken leg, caused by a pistol ball fired by Officer Sontag, of the Fourth precinct. About 8 o'clock, on Virginia avenue, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half streets, Meredith was causing a disturbance, when Officers Sontag and Hatton placed him under arrest. Meredith made several attempts to strike the officers, but they controlled him until the box was reached. Here Meredith broke away and started to run, when Officer Sontag shot him in the right leg. Meredith is a noted criminal. He was recently tried for rape at Port Tobacco and was shot by Mr. George Holmes on Pennsylvania avenue while attempting to break into his house. The wound is a dangerous one and may result in the amputation of the leg.

Philadelphia Census Troubles.

Mr. Frank R. Williams, special agent of the census, returned to Washington yesterday from Philadelphia, where he went to enforce Superintendent Porter's orders to Chief Special Agent Thompson to turn over to his representative certain census data in his possession. Upon Mr. Williams' recommendation Mr. J. Ross Calhoun, the chief clerk in the Philadelphia office, was appointed to succeed Thompson, removed. Superintendent Porter has directed that a sufficient force be employed to close up the Philadelphia work at the earliest possible date consistent with completeness and accuracy.

The famous champion team of Georgetown, the first organization of its kind in this vicinity, has passed away and the players of that sprightly team are now divided among the other teams. Cauliflower is with the Columbias, Johnson with the Y. M. C. A. Winkelman, Rocky and Boucher are with the Potomacs. Eddy Walsh is still unsettled though he may play in the A. U. games with either the Y. M. C. A. or Columbias. Shoemaker, one of their best men, is much occupied by his business which will prevent his playing again.

CLEVELAND ON POLITICS.

HEEDLESSNESS OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS CITIZENS.

Pernicious Effects of Special and Private Legislation—"Logrolling" Comes Near Actual Corruption—Evils Chargeable to Carelessness of the People.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—Ex-President Cleveland was the special guest at the dinner of the Commercial Club this evening. Private and special legislation was the theme of the evening. Governor Ladd said a few words introducing ex-President Cleveland. The ex-President said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I suppose from the name of the organization which extends to us the hospitality of this occasion that its membership is mainly at least made up of those engaged in a business career, and that its object is the discussion of topics related to the progress and development of such enterprises.

I never attend a gathering of business men, and recall the restless activity which they represent, and the struggle of the brain which they willingly bear for the sake of profit and success, without wondering that they are content to be so thoroughly engrossed in the immediate details of their occupations, as often to lead to an habitual neglect of those affairs which though outside of their counting-houses, exchanges and manufactories have an intimate relation to their prosperity. No one can be oblivious to the fact that the matters of legislation, and the course of governmental policy, are so important to the business in which we engage, that our individual efforts in its prosecution may be easily promoted or thwarted by the conduct of those who make and execute our laws. Yet, in business circles we find but few men who are willing to forego their ordinary work to engage in the business of legislation. Indeed, the unfortunate condition has reached such a pass that our business men think and often speak of politics as something quite outside of their interest and duty, which, if not actually disreputable, may well be left to those who have a taste for it.

I am by no means unmindful of the sporadic interference of business interests in politics, spurred on by a selfish desire to be especially and exclusively aided through legislative action. Such interference, based upon such motives, is more blameworthy than inactivity, because it amounts to an attempt to pervert governmental functions—which is worse than a neglect of political responsibility. But I speak of a business man's duty resting upon every one of us as American citizens, to participate thoughtfully and intelligently in the general conduct of the Government.

I seek to remind you of the interest which you and all of us have as members of our American body politic, in wholesome general laws and last administration. This interest is represented by the share to which each of us is entitled in the aggregate, which such laws and such administration secure. This interest and this duty are surely worth all the attention we can bestow upon them; and the penalty of their neglect we shall surely not escape. In order that the patriotism and intelligence of the country should prevail in our legislation, the patriotic and intelligent men of the country must see to it that they are properly represented in our national councils. If they fail in this they will be governed by those who simply make a trade of politics. If it is well that legislation be the work of the people, the enlightened and practical business sense of the people, our business men must see to it that those they trust are chosen as law-makers. If they are indifferent on the subject, the vast majority of the people will concern them and all their fellow citizens will be left at the mercy of those who neither understand them nor care for them, and I do not believe these dangers will be effectively averted until they are better understood and by the people and more thoroughly resisted.

It seems to me that private and special legislation as it at present prevails, is an evil which we are to a great extent to the lastness and carelessness of the people. It is a kind of legislation, which upon its face and conceded is private and special, and which engrosses far too much of the time and attention of our law-makers. The people have the right to demand that their representatives take their seats burdened with private bills in which their immediate neighbors are exclusively interested, and which they feel they must be diligent in advancing, if they would secure themselves the convenience in public life. They are thus led, by the exigencies of their situation as they view it, not only to the support of private bills of questionable propriety, but to the neglect of a study and investigation of the important questions involved in general legislation. Nor does the pernicious effect of such special and private legislation stop here. The importance of a successful championship of these private bills, measured by a standard which ought not for a moment to be recognized, seems so vital to those having them in charge that they are easily led to barter their votes for measures as they see them, in order to secure the support of similarly situated constituents. Thus is inaugurated a system called "log-rolling," which comes frightfully near actual legislative corruption; and thus the people at large lose not only the attention to their affairs which is due to them, but are often no better than robbed of the money in the public treasury.

I have hardly done more than present a very general outline of some of the palpably bad accompaniments of legislation confessedly special and private. The details might easily be filled which would furnish proof of the elements of its mischievous character which I have pointed out. I have not, however, mentioned the aspect of special and private legislation which seems to me most pernicious. I refer to the habit which it engenders among our people of looking to the Government for aid in the accomplishment of special and individual schemes, and the expectation which it creates and fosters, that legislation may be invoked for the securing of individual advantages and unearned benefits. The relations of our countrymen toward their Government should be founded upon their love for it as the fountain-head of their national life; their faith in it as the power which preserves them a free people; the reverence for it as the perfect work of the highest patriotism; their confidence in its justice and equality, and their pride in its ownership and management. These should furnish at all times sufficient motive for a lively interest in public affairs, and should supply abundant incentive to popular watchfulness of legislative and executive methods.

In the light of these considerations no thoughtful American can shut his eyes to the truth that when our people regard their Government as the source of individual benefit

and favoritism and when their interest in it is measured by the extent to which they hope to realize such benefit and favoritism, our popular Government is in dangerous hands, and its entire perversion is alarmingly imminent. These perils are not alone chargeable to legislation which is confessedly special and private. Measures of a general character, and apparently proposed for the public good, frequently originate in selfish calculations, or so completely subserve in their details selfish plans that they also tend toward the fatal tendency of selfishness among the people and unjust paternalism in the Government. No matter what plausible pretenses may be advanced for such legislation, if it has in it these elements, it ought to be condemned. Neither the cry of protection for the public good, nor pretended solicitude for American interests ought to succeed in concealing schemes to favor the few at the expense of the many; nor should the importance to the country of legislative action upon every subject divert us from inquiry concerning the selfish motives and purposes which may be hidden behind the proposal of such legislation.

It is quite true that our business men and all American citizens who love their country bestir themselves for battle against the evil tendencies of private and special legislation, whatever guise it may assume. At this time no more important truth can be presented to our people than that they should support their Government in love and patriotism, and remain unselfishly content with the blessings and advantages which our free institutions were established to bestow, with justice and equality upon every citizen throughout the length and breadth of our land.

A DELICATE MISSION.

The Chilian Navy Seeking Rights of Belligerents.

Don Pedro Montet and his associates, representing the Chilian Congressional party, made no effort yesterday to meet the President, Acting Secretary Wharton, or any of the Government officers, and have so far given no official notice of their presence in Washington or their mission to the United States. Their position as representatives of what is rightly or wrongly regarded in this country as an insurgent party makes necessary extreme delicacy and the exercise of tact in their effort to establish communication with the officials of this Government. It is therefore probable that their first overtures will be made only after unofficial means have been taken to lead up to their object and make clear the justice of their contention that the so-called insurgent party should be accorded the rights of belligerents in the United States. The principal advantage expected to accrue from such recognition is rather of a negative character, as it would not involve allowance of the right of the Congressional party to buy arms and recruit men in the United States, but prevent the Balmaceda Government from exercising the right, as it may now, and would thus place both factions on an equality.

AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.

They Carry Off the Prizes From Crack Athletes of England.

MANCHESTER, June 27.—The visiting team of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York, competed this afternoon with crack athletes of England at the English amateur meeting held here. This meeting is the principal athletic event of England. The "best on record" Americans were the great attraction to the Englishmen, who, in spite of the unfavorable weather, gathered in strong force. The first events of the day were the trial heats for the 100-yard championship challenge cup. Luther Cary, of the Manhattan, won his heat easily in 10 4-5 seconds.

There were six heats to this flat race and was easily won by Cary, who beat the second man by four yards. Time, 10 1/2 seconds. The first heat was won by Mortimer Remington (Manhattan) by one-half a yard in 10 2-3 seconds. There were four starters in this heat. The heat won by Cary was the second, in which there were two starters. Cary led by six yards at the finish. In the fourth heat Stevenson beat the Scotch champion, Green, by two feet, in 10 3-5 seconds. The other heats were closely contested by the English athletes. The half-mile race, for a cup valued at 45 guineas, was won by Holmes, an Englishman, in 2 minutes and 4-5 seconds. In the broad jump Bulger, of Dublin, tied Malcolm W. Ford, Manhattan A. C., at 20 feet 4 inches. In the hammer-throwing event there were ten contestants—C. A. J. Quackbner (Manhattan A. C.) was first, covering 129 feet 10 1/2 inches.

OXFORD WON'T ROW YALE.

But It Will Row Harvard if a Match Can Be Arranged.

LONDON, June 27.—The boat club of Oxford University recently received a challenge from the crew of Yale College to row a race on the Thames in the latter part of August or the early part of September. The Oxford crew were about to answer, accepting the challenge, when the news of the defeat of Yale by Harvard in the race of June 30 was cabled to London. A special meeting of the Oxford Club was thereupon called for to-day, at which it was resolved not to accept Yale's challenge, owing to the fact that she had been beaten by Harvard. It was resolved, however, to row against Harvard if a match could be arranged for the latter part of August.

Minnesota Free Silver Democrats.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 27.—The free silver section of the Democratic party in Minnesota has issued a call for a conference at Minneapolis July 1. The leaders are ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis; Daniel Buck, of Mankato, and C. W. Moody, of Sauk Centre. The meeting's alleged objects are to overthrow the "bosses" and pave the way for an unlimited coinage delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Forty members of the late legislature are said to be in the scheme.

A Washingtonian Elected.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The National Association of Gas and Electric Light Fixture Dealers organized here to-day. Among the officers elected is E. F. Brooks, of Washington, D. C., to be secretary.

AS IN ACTUAL WARFARE.

NAVAL VESSELS TO BE PUT THROUGH IMPORTANT MANOEUVRES.

Secretary Tracy's Programme of Summer and Autumn Evolutions for the Fleet—Trying to Solve the Problems of Naval Warfare.

For the first time in the history of this country we are to have a series of naval manoeuvres involving the problems of actual warfare as presented in the attack of one of our great maritime ports by a foreign naval force and its defense by the American Navy. For years past Great Britain, France, Italy, and other European powers have annually practiced similar manoeuvres, sometimes, as in the case of Great Britain, at heavy expense, but the results have been so important as to justify the expenditure. In the case of the United States there has been since the war no naval force adequate to carry out manoeuvres of any value. The Squadron of Evolution was formed with such a purpose in view, but until recently it was not sufficiently numerous to undertake the solution of the larger naval war problems and its operations were limited to great-gun practice and fleet evolutions. With the recent additions to the navy list, however, this obstacle has disappeared, and Secretary Tracy has prepared a scheme to carry out his views, which will be given effect at once.

The first movement will be to attach the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the torpedo boat Cushing temporarily to the Squadron of Evolution, and orders to that end have already been made out. Admiral Walker has also been directed to "prepare immediately a programme of manoeuvres for the summer and early autumn which will dispose of the forces at your command to the best advantage and confer practical training on the officers and men under conditions following as closely as possible those of actual warfare. It is intended that the manoeuvres shall follow as soon as may be convenient upon the preliminary operations at Boston and New York, to take place in July, the practical object of which is to examine the conditions of the problem of the maritime defense of New York, Long Island, and the coast of New England."

It is expected that the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah, now at New York, will be completed in time to take part in the manoeuvres. There will be but one torpedo boat engaged, so that a full demonstration of the efficacy of this class of offensive vessels cannot be thoroughly demonstrated, but arrangements have been made to supply her with fish torpedoes, which will thus be given their first trial in American naval operations under conditions approaching actual warfare. The proposed evolutions, according to Secretary Tracy's view, will be of large practical results. The defects of the new ships if they have any will be thoroughly revealed and their actual capacity as offensive and defensive forces will be demonstrated. There will also be opportunities in plenty for the display of individual enterprise and tactical skill on the part of the officers and discipline and marksmanship on the part of the men. Among the results of the English naval manoeuvres were the revelation of startling defects in the systems of coaling, engine construction, and marine design, which have since been fully followed by notable changes in the English navy, and it is presumed that valuable results will follow Admiral Walker's manoeuvres.

AN AMERICAN POPE.

Contingencies Which Might Lead to Cardinal Gibbons' Selection. Copyrighted by Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 27.—The reference made to the letters from Rome regarding the candidature of Cardinal Lavignerie to the Holy See have aroused the antagonism of the Germans to the idea of a French Pope. The *Kreuz Zeitung* hints that it is probable the successor to Leo XIII will be drawn from the Italian cardinalate, and that if the next Pope be not an Italian, then the choice of the conclave will be Cardinal Gibbons, against whom neither national jealousies nor internal clerical differences can operate.

Throws Dynamite Three Miles.

MANCHESTER, June 27.—A private exhibition was given here to-day of a new gun which it is predicted will supersede a great part of the ordnance now in use. The inventor is J. E. Bott, an engineer. The principle of the gun is pneumatic, and it is claimed it will throw fifty pounds of dynamite three miles and can be fired twice a minute.

Presidential Pardon.

In the case of William Halliday, convicted in the District of Columbia of manslaughter, and sentenced in May, 1889, to five years in the Albany penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$500, which sentence was on October 14, 1890, commuted to two years actual imprisonment, the President yesterday directed that a pardon be granted to take effect the day before the expiration of sentence.

To Down the Gloucester Fishermen.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 27.—Hon. Mr. Tupper has introduced a bill to prohibit the use of the purse seine in Canadian waters. This will interfere with the most profitable methods of hatching mackerel followed by the Gloucester fishermen.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; stationary temperature; northerly winds; fair Monday. Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 a. m., 65; 8 p. m., 69; mean temperature, 71; maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 64; mean relative humidity, 54.